

Perfect Bind

Y4

SEP
DOCS

PROVISIONAL FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

[FAO - Food Balance]

1972-74 Average



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome 1977



6252222X
DOCS

Notice

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "developed" and "developing" economies are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD	v
INTRODUCTION	vi
LIST OF COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR FOOD GROUPS	xiv
COUNTRY COVERAGE OF CONTINENTS AND ECONOMIC CLASSES AND REGIONS	xvi
FOOD SUPPLY ANALYSIS BY CONTINENTS :	

World
 Africa
 North and Central America
 South America
 Asia
 Europe
 Oceania

HD 9000

• 4

F653

1977

DOCS

FOOD SUPPLY ANALYSIS BY ECONOMIC CLASSES AND REGIONS :

Developed Market Economies
 North America
 Western Europe
 Oceania
 Other Developed Market Economies
 Developing Market Economies
 Africa
 Latin America
 Near East
 Far East
 Other Developing Market Economies

Centrally Planned Economies
 Asian Centrally Planned Economies
 East Europe and USSR

FOOD SUPPLY ANALYSIS AND FOOD BALANCE SHEETS BY COUNTRIES :

Afghanistan	Central African Empire	Germany, Federal Republic of
Albania	Chad	Ghana
Algeria	Chile	Greece
Angola	China	Grenada
Antigua	Colombia	Guadeloupe
Argentina	Comoros	Guatemala
Australia	Congo	Guinea
Austria	Costa Rica	Guinea-Bissau
Bahamas	Cuba	Guyana
Bangladesh	Cyprus	Haiti
Barbados	Czechoslovakia	Honduras
Belgium-Luxembourg	Denmark	Hong Kong
Benin	Dominica	Hungary
Bhutan	Dominican Republic	Iceland
Bolivia	Ecuador	India
Botswana	Egypt	Indonesia
Brazil	El Salvador	Iran
Belize	Ethiopia	Iraq
Brunei	Fiji	Ireland
Bulgaria	Finland	Israel
Burma	France	Italy
Burundi	French Polynesia	Ivory Coast
Cameroon	Gabon	Jamaica
Canada	Gambia	Japan
Cape Verde	German Democratic Republic	Jordan

09518

Kenya	Rhodesia
Kampuchea Democratic	Romania
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Rwanda
Korea, Republic of	St. Lucia
Lao	St. Vincent
Lebanon	Samoa
Lesotho	São Tomé and Principe
Liberia	Saudi Arabia
Libya	Senegal
Macau	Sierra Leone
Madagascar	Singapore
Malawi	Solomon Islands
Malaysia : Peninsular Malaysia	Somalia
Malaysia : Sabah	South Africa
Malaysia : Sarawak	Spain
Maldives	Sri Lanka
Mali	Sudan
Malta	Surinam
Martinique	Swaziland
Mauritania	Sweden
Mauritius	Switzerland
Mexico	Syria
Mongolia	Tanzania
Morocco	Thailand
Mozambique	Togo
Namibia	Tonga
Nepal	Trinidad and Tobago
Netherlands	Tunisia
Netherlands Antilles	Turkey
New Caledonia	Uganda
New Hebrides	United Kingdom
New Zealand	United States
Nicaragua	Upper Volta
Niger	Uruguay
Nigeria	USSR
Norway	Venezuela
Pakistan	Viet Nam
Panama	Yemen Arab Republic
Papua New Guinea	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of
Paraguay	Yugoslavia
Peru	Zaire
Philippines	Zambia
Poland	
Portugal	
Reunion	

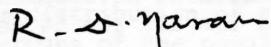
PROVISIONAL FOOD BALANCE SHEETS - 1972-74 AVERAGEFOREWORD

Since 1971, FAO has developed an Interlinked Computer System (ICS) for compiling, analyzing and maintaining current agricultural statistics in the form of supply/utilization accounts (SUAs). These accounts include about 240 primary food and agricultural and fishery commodities and 290 processed products derived therefrom for all countries and territories, with data series from 1961 onwards. SUAs are the core of FAO's Statistical Data Bank through which the value of statistical information relating to production and availability of food commodities is being continuously improved. They are used as a source for FAO's Fourth World Food Survey, for FAO's analytical studies in the field of food and population and for the projections of the demand for food and agricultural commodities.

The 1972-74 average food balance sheets for 162 countries and territories included in this document, have been extracted from individual SUAs prepared on a calendar-year basis. In constructing the SUAs and the food balance sheets derived therefrom, both official and unofficial statistical data available in the Statistics Division and other Units concerned in FAO have been used. Due account has also been taken of the economic and technical expertise available in FAO in the compilation of estimates for data not available officially as well as of survey data and other relevant information received. Therefore, the food balance sheets for a given period show, to the best of our knowledge, the food situation prevailing in the countries at that time based on the flow from production, stocks and imports to the food supply for the various primary and processed crop, livestock and fishery products. A certain degree of detail is presented to enable inter-country comparisons and to stimulate further review by countries of the assumptions made by FAO, particularly with regard to utilization statistics and technical conversion factors.

It was originally intended to send the present 1972-74 average food balance sheets to countries for comments, amendments and clearance prior to publishing them. For various reasons, however, this has not been possible. On the other hand, FAO is continuously receiving requests asking for this information. In order to meet both these requirements, this document is issued in draft form and in limited numbers and is being sent, as such, to countries with requests for their comments and suggestions.

It is hoped that the issuance of the present document will help to further intensify FAO's dialogue with the statistical offices and other national organizations which will lead to a process of continuous improvement of the informational value of the food balance sheets.



R. D. Narain
Acting Director
Statistics Division

INTRODUCTION

The present document continues the series of FAO's periodical publications of food balance sheets for specified countries. In 1949, food balance sheets were published for 41 countries covering the pre-war period and 1947/48, with a supplement in 1950 giving 1948/49 data for 36 countries. The Handbook for the Preparation of Food Balance Sheets was also published in 1949. In 1955 food balance sheets giving 1950/51 and 1951/52 data were published for 33 countries, together with revised data for the pre-war period. Supplements were issued in 1956 giving 1952/53 data for 30 countries, and in 1957 giving 1953/54 and 1954/55 data for 29 countries.

For methodological reasons, it was decided in 1957 to discontinue the publication of annual food balance sheets and to publish instead three-year average food balance sheets. The first set of three-year average food balance sheets for 30 countries was issued in 1958, covering the period 1954-56; the second for 43 countries in 1963, covering the period 1957-59; the third for 63 countries in 1966, covering the period 1960-62 and the fourth in 1971 for 132 countries, covering the period 1964-66. In 1960, time series covering the periods 1935-39, 1948-50, 1951-53 and 1954-56 were published showing data for 32 countries on production, available supply, feed and manufacture, as well as per caput food supplies available for human consumption in quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content.

In recent years, the geographic coverage of FAO's regular work on food balance sheets has been progressively extended to meet the statistical needs of FAO's contribution to the review and appraisal studies for the Second UN Development Decade, of FAO's Agricultural Commodity Projections and of work initiated under FAO's Perspective Study of World Agricultural Development. This has led to the establishment of an Interlinked Computer Storage and Processing System of Food and Agricultural Data (ICS) containing current agricultural statistics for food and agricultural commodities for all countries and territories with data from 1961 onwards. Accordingly, it has been possible to include in this document 1972-74 data for as many as 162 countries. In addition to the special publications of complete food balance sheets, FAO publishes annually in its Production Yearbook, information on per caput supply by major food groups.

Food balance sheets were the main source of data used in the assessment and appraisal of the world food situation which FAO made for the pre-war period in its First World Food Survey (1946), for the early post-war period in the Second World Food Survey (1952) and for the late 1950's in its Third World Food Survey (1963). For the purposes of these Surveys, food balance sheets were prepared on an ad-hoc basis for many more countries than had been included in the regular publications on the subject referred to earlier. Thus, the First World Food Survey was based on pre-war data for 70 countries, representing about 90% of the world population at that time, and the Third World Food Survey on data for over 80 countries relating to the late 1950's covering some 95% of the world's population. Food balance sheets also provide a major source of information for establishing the statistical base of FAO's Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, for which purpose 1961-63 average food balance sheets were prepared for all the 64 developing countries included in the study.

FOOD BALANCE SHEETS - WHAT THEY ARE AND HOW THEY CAN SERVE

A food balance sheet presents a comprehensive picture of the pattern of a country's food supply during a specified reference period. The food balance sheet shows for each food item - i.e., each commodity potentially available for human consumption - the sources of supply and its utilization. The total quantity of foodstuffs produced in a country added to the total quantity imported and adjusted to any change in stocks that may have occurred since the beginning of the reference period gives the supply available during that period. On the utilization side a distinction is made between the quantities exported, fed to livestock, used for seed, put to manufacture for food use and non-food uses, losses during storage and transportation, and food supplies available for human consumption at the retail level, i.e., as the food leaves the retail shop, or otherwise enters the household. The per caput supply of each such food item available for human consumption is then obtained by dividing the respective quantity by the related data on the population actually partaking of it. Data on per caput food supplies are expressed in terms of quantity and by applying appropriate food composition factors also in terms of caloric value and protein and fat content.

Annual food balance sheets tabulated regularly over a period of years will show the trends in the overall national food supply; disclose changes that may have taken place in the types of food consumed, i.e., the pattern of the diet; and reveal the extent to which the food supply of the country, as a whole, is adequate in relation to nutritional requirements.

By bringing together the larger part of the food and agricultural data in each country, food balance sheets also serve in the detailed examination and appraisal of the food and agricultural situation in a country. A comparison of the quantities of food available for human consumption with those imported will indicate the extent to which a country depends upon imports (self-sufficiency ratio). The amount of food crops used for feeding livestock in relation to total crop production indicates the degree to which primary food resources are used to produce animal feed which is useful to know when analyzing livestock policies or patterns of agriculture. Data on per caput food supplies serve as a major element for the projection of food demand, together with other elements, such as income elasticity coefficients, projections of private consumption expenditure and of population.

It is important to note that the quantities of food available for human consumption, as estimated in the food balance sheet, relate simply to the quantities of food reaching the consumer but not necessarily to the amounts of food actually consumed. Waste on the farm and during distribution and processing is taken into consideration as an element in the food balance sheet. However, the amount of food actually consumed may be lower than the quantity shown in the food balance sheet depending on the degree of losses of edible food and nutrients in the household, e.g., during storage, in preparation and cooking, as plate-waste or quantities fed to domestic animals and pets, or thrown away.

Food balance sheets do not give any indication of the differences that may exist in the diet consumed by different population groups, e.g., different socio-economic groups, ecological zones and geographical areas within a country; neither do they provide information on seasonal variations in the total food supply. To obtain a complete picture, food consumption surveys showing the distribution of the national food supply at various times of the year among different groups of the population should be conducted. In fact, the two sets of data are complementary. There are commodities for which a production estimate could best be based on estimated consumption as obtained from food consumption surveys. On the other hand, there are commodities for which production, trade and utilization statistics could give a better nationwide consumption estimate than the data derived from food consumption surveys.

ACCURACY OF FOOD BALANCE SHEETS

The accuracy of food balance sheets, which are in essence derived statistics, is of course dependent on the reliability of the underlying basic statistics of population, supply and utilization of foods and of their nutritive value. These vary a great deal between countries, both in terms of coverage as well as in accuracy. In fact, there are many gaps particularly in the statistics of utilization for non-food purposes such as feed, seed and manufacture, as well as in those of farm, commercial and even Government stocks. To overcome the former difficulty, estimates were prepared in FAO while the effect of the absence of statistics of stocks is considered to be reduced by preparing the food balance sheets as an average for a three-year period. But even the production and trade statistics on which the accuracy of food balance sheets depends most are, in many cases, subject to improvement through the organization of appropriate statistical field surveys.

The available statistics being what they are, considerable use had to be made, in the preparation of the food balance sheets, of evaluation techniques provided by consistency checks. Internal consistency checks are inherent in the accounting technique of the food balance sheet itself. Even more important are external consistency checks based on related supplementary information such as the results of surveys conducted in various parts of the world as well as relevant technical, nutritional and economic expertise.

It is believed that the food balance sheets so prepared, while often being far from satisfactory in the proper statistical sense, provide an approximate picture of the overall food situation in the countries which may be used for economic and nutritional studies, the preparation of development plans and the formulation of related projects, as in fact is being done in the FAO. It is also hoped that through identification of major gaps in the available data, the improvement of national statistics at the source will be stimulated.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS USED IN FOOD BALANCE SHEETSCommodity Coverage

As already indicated, all commodities that are potentially edible should, in principle, be taken into account in preparing food balance sheets whether they are actually eaten or used for non-food purposes. This principle is kept in mind in FAO's current work on food balance sheets but has not been strictly adhered to in the past when often the commodity coverage was limited to food actually eaten. For practical purposes, therefore, a pragmatic list of commodities will have to be adopted. A list of 426 commodities and their classification into major food groups, prepared by FAO for food-balance-sheet purposes, is shown at the end of this Note.

Supply and Utilization Elementsi) Production

For primary commodities production relates to the total domestic production whether inside or outside the agricultural sector, i.e., it includes non-commercial production and production from kitchen gardens. Unless otherwise indicated, production is reported at the farm level for primary crop and livestock products items (i.e., in the case of crops, excluding harvesting losses) and in terms of live weight for primary fish items (i.e., the actual ex-water weight of the catch at the time of capture). Production of processed commodities relates to the total output of the commodity at the manufacture level (i.e., comprising output from domestic and imported raw materials of originating

products). Reporting units are chosen accordingly, e.g., cereals are reported in terms of grain or paddy rice. As a general rule, all data on meat are expressed in terms of carcass weight. Usually, production data relate to production during the reference period.

A distinction is made between OUTPUT and INPUT. The production of primary as well as of derived products is reported under OUTPUT. For derived commodities amounts of the originating commodity required for obtaining the output of the derived product are indicated under INPUT, expressed in terms of the originating commodity. The various factors used: milling rates, extraction rates, conversion or processing factors, carcass weights, milk yield, egg weights, indicate the average national rate at which these commodities are generally converted. Whenever possible, in the first column (COMMODITY) the originating commodity (INPUT) is shown in front of the processed commodity (OUTPUT). The two are separated by an oblique sign (/). Where there is more than one originating commodity or where no information is available as to nature or quantity, the space for input has been left blank and no figure is given in the column INPUT. Only the oblique sign together with the name of the processed commodity is shown.

For cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, camels and equines, figures under OUTPUT represent the number of indigenous animals for slaughter and export, data under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD the number of all animals slaughtered.

For meat, offals and slaughter fats appear under INPUT the numbers (NOS) of all animals slaughtered within national boundaries irrespective of their origin and the figures under OUTPUT refer to the weight (WGT) of the respective product.

For milk and eggs INPUT refers to the numbers (NOS) of producing animals and OUTPUT to the weight (WGT) of the produced commodity.

ii) Stock Changes

In principle, this heading comprises changes in stocks occurring during the reference period at all levels between the production and the retail levels, i.e., it comprises changes in government stocks, in stocks with manufacturers, importers, exporters, other wholesale and retail merchants, transport and storage enterprises and in stocks on farms. In actual fact, however, the information available often relates only to stocks held by governments and even these are not available for a number of countries and important commodities. It is for this reason that food balance sheets are usually prepared as an average of several years since this is believed to reduce the degree of inaccuracy contributed by the absence of information on stocks. Net increases in stocks are generally indicated by the sign "+" and net decreases by the sign "-".

iii) Imports

In principle, this covers all movements into the country of the commodity in question, as well as of the commodities derived therefrom and not separately included in the food balance sheet. It therefore includes commercial trade, food aid granted on specific terms, donated quantities and estimates of unrecorded trade for any of the types of utilization accounted for in the food balance sheet. As a general rule, figures are reported in terms of net weight, i.e., excluding the weight of the container.

When a detailed account for a derived processed food commodity could not be prepared through lack of data (e.g., domestic production) imported quantities are shown under IMPORTS and FOOD whenever appropriate so as to accommodate the addition to the total food supply available. The account would be comprehensive only as to IMPORTS; other elements such as FOOD, WASTE, etc., would not reflect the real situation in the country.

iv) Domestic Supply

There are various ways of defining SUPPLY and, in fact, various concepts are in use. The elements involved are production, imports, exports and changes in stocks (increases or decreases). There is no doubt that production, imports and decreases in stocks are genuine supply elements. Exports and increases in stocks might however be considered as utilization elements. Accordingly, the following are possible ways of defining SUPPLY:

- a) Production + imports + decrease in stocks = total supply.
- b) Production + imports + changes in stocks (decrease or increase) = supply available for export and domestic utilization. This concept is used also in this document.
- c) Production + imports - exports + changes in stocks (decrease or increase) = supply for domestic utilization.

v) Exports

In principle, this covers all movements out of the country of the commodity in question during the reference period. Remarks made above under imports apply by analogy. A number of commodities are processed into food and feed items. Therefore, there is a need to identify the components of processed material exported in order to have a correct picture of supplies of food and feed in a given country at a given time. For net exports of a derived processed commodity (e.g., bread) a sufficient amount of wheat flour is allocated under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD USE for the commodity WHEAT/FLOUR to be able to produce the amount of bread subsequently exported and thus to decrease the food availability of wheat flour of the country. The account for WHEAT FLOUR/BREAD would be comprehensive only as to EXPORTS; other elements such as PRODUCTION, FOOD, etc., would not reflect the real situation in the country.

vi) Feed

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of edible commodities derived therefrom not shown separately in the food balance sheet (excluding by-products such as bran and oilcakes which are shown separately) fed to livestock during the reference period, whether domestically produced or imported.

vii) Seed

In principle, this comprises all amounts of the commodity in question used, during the reference period, for reproductive purposes, such as seed, sugar cane planted, eggs for hatching and fish for bait, whether domestically produced or imported.

viii) Manufacture

A distinction can be made between manufacture for food and manufacture for non-food use. The amounts of the commodity in question used during the reference period for manufacture of derived commodities for which separate entries are provided in the food balance sheet, including alcoholic beverages, are shown under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD. Quantities of the commodity in question used for manufacture for non-food purposes, e.g., oil for soap, are shown under MANUFACTURE FOR NON-FOOD USE. Quantities attributed to MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD appear as inputs for generally more than one derived product since the same quantity of the primary commodity, upon processing, produces two or more derived commodities, e.g., flour and bran; oil and cake; butter, skim milk, cheese, dry milk. The derived products do not always appear in the same food group. While oilcakes are shown together with their originating commodities under NUTS AND OILSEEDS,

the respective oil is shown under the group OILS AND FATS; similarly, skim milk is in the group MILK while butter is under OILS AND FATS.

A number of countries, particularly developed countries, export considerable quantities of processed products like cereal preparations, baby food, chocolate, fruit and vegetables preparations, etc., which are composed of several originating commodities like wheat flour, starch, sugars, dry milk, etc. Whenever possible amounts required for the production of the processed products have been shown under MANUFACTURE FOR FOOD from the originating commodity in question. These figures do not re-appear as INPUTS of the processed products since there are more than one originating commodity (see note on "Production").

ix) Waste

This comprises amounts of the commodity in question and of the commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, lost through waste at all stages between the level at which production is recorded and the retail level, i.e., waste in processing, storage and transportation. Losses occurring during the pre-harvest and harvest stages are excluded (see note on "Production"). Waste from both edible and inedible parts of the commodity occurring after the retail level, for example, in the kitchen, is also excluded.

Post-harvest losses in most of the countries are considered to be substantial due to the fact that most of the grain production is retained in the farm so as to provide sufficient quantities to last from one harvest to the next. Farm storage facilities in most of the developing countries are usually primitive and inadequately protected from the natural competitors of man for food.

The losses tend to become even more serious in countries where the agricultural products reach the consumers in urban areas after passing through several marketing stages. In fact, one of the major causes of food waste in some developing countries is the lack of adequate marketing systems and organization. Much food remains unsold because of the imbalances of supply and demand. This is particularly true of perishable foods, such as fresh fruit and vegetables.

x) Food

This comprises the amounts of the commodity in question and of any commodities derived therefrom not further pursued in the food balance sheet, available for human consumption during the reference period. If separate entries are provided for maize and maize flour or meal FOOD of "maize" comprises only the amounts of maize eaten as such since the amounts available in the form of maize flour or meal or any product derived therefrom are recorded under FOOD of "maize flour". However, if there is only one entry for "maize", FOOD comprises the amount of maize, maize meal and any other product derived therefrom available for human consumption. FOOD of "milk" relates to the amounts of milk available for human consumption as milk during the reference period, but not as butter, cheese or any other milk product provided for in the food balance sheet.

Per Caput Supply

The columns under this heading give estimates of per caput food supplies available for human consumption during the reference period in terms of quantity, caloric value and protein and fat content. Per caput food supplies in terms of quantity are given both in kilogrammes per year and grammes per day. Calorie supplies are reported in kilocalories (Calories) per day and protein and fat supplies in grammes per day respectively. Per caput supplies in terms of quantity are derived from the total supplies available for human consumption (i.e., Food), by dividing the quantities of

Food by the total population actually partaking of the food supplies during the reference period, i.e., the present-in-area (de facto) population within the present geographical boundaries of the country at the mid-point of the reference period. In other words, nationals living abroad during the reference period are excluded but foreigners living in the country are included. Adjustments are made wherever possible for part-time presence or absence, such as temporary migrants and tourists, and for special population groups not partaking of the national food supply such as aborigines living under subsistence conditions (if it has not been possible to include subsistence production in the food balance sheets) and refugees supported by special schemes (if it has not been possible to allow for the amounts provided by such schemes under imports). In almost all cases, the population figures used are the mid-year estimates published by the United Nations Population Division.

For the purpose of calculating the caloric value and the protein and fat content of the per caput food supplies, considerable research was carried out to obtain additional information regarding the specifications of the food required for the choice of the appropriate food composition factors. For example, the choice of the food composition factors for wheat flour, among other factors, depends on the water content, the variety, and the degree of milling. The choice of the corresponding factors for cheese depends on whether cheese is derived from whole milk, partly whole milk or skim milk from cows, sheep, goats, buffaloes, and on whether the cheese is hard, semi-soft or soft. First-hand expert knowledge available in the FAO, both in the fields of nutrition and food technology, and available national, regional and international food composition tables proved to be of particular value in this respect. Whenever possible, regional food composition tables have been used. INCAP-ICNND: Food Composition Table for Use in Latin America; FAO: Food Composition Table for Use in East Asia; FAO: Food Composition Table for Use in Africa. For developed countries, the tables prepared by the USDA: Composition of Foods, Handbook No. 8 and by SOUCI, FACHMANN, KRAUT: Die Zusammensetzung der Lebensmittel (Nährwert-Tabellen) were used. In addition, use was made of FAO's Food Composition Tables - Minerals and Vitamins - for International Use in the absence of any specific factors in the relevant regional tables.

For calories, proteins and fat, a grand total and its breakdown into components of vegetable and animal origin is shown at the beginning of each food balance sheet. In addition, sub-totals are shown for the grand total excluding alcohol and for the various commodity groups.

FOOD SUPPLY ANALYSIS

As mentioned above, food balance sheets provide a picture of the pattern of a country's food supply at a specific point of time. What they do not reveal is the change of this pattern over time. To overcome this shortcoming to some extent long-term series of per caput food supply in terms of calories, proteins and fat by major food groups for the average period 1961-63 and for individual years from 1964 to 1974 are presented in this publication for each of the 162 countries, as well as in aggregated form for the world, continents, economic classes and regions, the country coverage of which is given at the end of this Note.

The 162 countries for which data are published cover 99 percent of the population of developing countries, 100 percent of the population of both the developed countries and countries with centrally-planned economies and almost 100 percent of world population.

POPULATION COVERAGE

In general, the population data used are three-year averages of the mid-year estimates published for each country by the Population Division of the United Nations. In order to arrive at a more realistic picture of per caput food supply (see also notes on "Per Caput Supply" above), it was necessary, however, to deviate in some cases from this rule

and to use figures different from those given by the United Nations. The countries in question are: Algeria, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Libya, Macau, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Upper Volta.

UNITS AND SYMBOLS

In all cases, the metric system has been applied. The units used are given in the heading of the food balance sheets themselves. Data are recorded either in thousand metric tons or metric tons, live animals in thousand units or units. Figures of per caput food supply are shown in kilogrammes per year, grammes per day, the caloric value in numbers of kilocalories per day, the protein and fat content in grammes per day.

Figures have been rounded individually to the smallest unit shown, independent of totals of lines or columns; this procedure may cause slight differences in the totals.

The symbols used in the tables are:

NES	Not elsewhere specified or included
WGT	Weight
NOS	Numbers
(.)	To divide the decimals for the whole number a period (.) is used.
+	In the column STOCK CHANGES the sign "+" indicates net increases in stocks.
-	Indicates net decreases in stocks.

A blank space indicates that no data are available, that the quantity is either negligible (i.e., less than half of the reporting unit) or nil, or that the entry is not applicable.

LIST OF COMMODITIES CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR FOOD GROUPS

GRAND TOTAL		MUSHROOMS	CHICKENMEAT/CANNED
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	PULSES	VEGETABLES FRESH NES	CHICKENMEAT/OFFALS
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	BEANS DRY	/VEGETABLES FROZEN	DUCKS(NOS)
GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL	BROAD BEANS DRY	/VEGETABLE TEMP PRESERVE	GEES(NOS)
CEREALS	PEAS DRY	/VEGETABLES DRIED	TURKEYS(NOS)
WHEAT	CHICKPEAS	/VEGETABLES CANNED	/POULTRY MEAT NES(WGT)
WHEAT/FLOUR	COWPEAS DRY	/JUICE OF VEGETABLES	HORSES(NOS)
WHEAT/FLOUR/MACARONI	PIGEON PEAS	/VEGETABLES DEHYDRATED	ASSES(NOS)
WHEAT/FLOUR/BREAD	LENTILS	/VEGETABLES IN VINEGAR	MULES(NOS)
WHEAT/FLOUR/PAstry	VETCHES	/VEGETABLES PRESERVE NES	EQUINES(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
WHEAT/BRAN	LUPINS	/VEGETABLE PRODUCTS NES	CAMELS(NOS)
RICE PADDY	PULSES NES	FRUIT	CAPELS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)
RICE PADDY/HUSKED	PULSES NES/FLOUR	BANANAS	CAMELS(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)
RICE PADDY/MILLED	NUTS AND OILSEEDS	PLANTAINS	/GAME MEAT(WGT)
RICE PADDY/BRAN	BRAZIL NUTS	ORANGES	/MEAT NES(WGT)
RICE BRAN/CAKE	CASHEW NUTS	/JUICE OF CITRUS FRUIT	MEAT NES/PREPARED
BARLEY	CHESTNUTS	TANGERINES MANDARINES	/MEAT MEAL
BARLEY/PEARLED	ALMONDS	LEMONS LIMES	/OFFALS NES(WGT)
BARLEY/MALT	WALNUTS	GRAPEFRUIT POMELO	Eggs
BARLEY MALT/EXTRACT	PISTACHIOS	CITRUS FRUIT NES	HENS(NOS)/EGGS(WGT)
MAIZE	HAZELNUTS FILBERTS	APPLES	HEN EGGS/LIQUID
MAIZE/FLOUR	NUTS NES	PEARS	HEN EGGS/DRIED
MAIZE/STARCH	SOYBEANS	QUINCES	/POULTRY EGGS NES(WGT)
MAIZE/BRAN	SOYBEANS/CAKE	APRICOTS	FISH AND SEAFOOD
MAIZE/CAKE	GROUNDNUTS IN SHELL	SOUR CHERRIES	FRESHWATER DIADROM WHOLE
MAIZE FOR POPCORN	GROUNDNUTS/SHELLED	CHERRIES	FRESHWATER/FROZEN WHOLE
RYE	GROUNDNUTS SHELLLED/CAKE	PEACHES NECTARINES	FRESHWATER/FILLET
RYE/FLOUR	COCONUTS	PLUMS	FRESHWATER/FILLET FROZEN
RYE/BRAN	COCONUTS/DESICCATED	PLUMS/DRIED PLUMS	FRESHWATER/CURED
OATS	COCONUTS/COPRA	STONE FRUIT FRESH NES	FRESHWATER/CANNED
OATS/ROLLED CATS	COPRA/CAKE	POME FRUIT FRESH NES	FRESHWATER/PREPARED NES
MILLET	PALM KERNELS	STRAWBERRIES	FRESHWATER/OFFALS/MEALS
MILLET/FLOUR	PALM KERNELS/CAKE	RASPBERRIES	DEMERSAL FRESH WHOLE
MILLET/BRAN	OLIVES	GOOSEBERRIES	DEMERSAL/FRCZEN WHOLE
SORGHUM	OLIVES/OLIVE RESIDUES	CURRENTS	DEMERSAL/FILLET
SORGHUM/FLOUR	OLIVES/PRESERVED	BLUEBERRIES	DEMERSAL/FILLET FROZEN
SORGHUM/BRAN	KARITE NUTS SHEANUTS	CRANBERRIES.	DEMERSAL/CURED
BUCKWHEAT	CASTOR BEANS	BERRIES NES	DEMERSAL/CANNED
BUCKWHEAT/FLOUR	SUNFLOWER SEED	GRAPES	DEMERSAL/MEALS
BUCKWHEAT/BRAN	SUNFLOWER SEED/CAKE	GRAPES/RAISINS	DEMERSAL/PREPARED NES
QUINOA	RAPESEED	WATERMELONS	DEMERSAL/OFFALS/MEALS
CANARYSEED	RAPESEED/CAKE	MELONS CANTALOUPE	PELAGIC FRESH WHOLE
MIXED GRAIN	TUNGUTS	FIGS	PELAGIC/FROZEN WHOLE
MIXED GRAIN/FLOUR	SAFFLOWER SEED	FIGS/DRIED FIGS	PELAGIC/FILLET
MIXED GRAIN/BRAN	SAFFLOWER SEED/CAKE	MANGOES	PELAGIC/FILLET FROZEN
CEREALS NES	SESAME SEED	AVOCACOS	PELAGIC/CURED
/CEREALS FLOUR NES	SESAME SEED/CAKE	PINEAPPLES	PELAGIC/CANNED
/CEREALS BRAN NES	MUSTARD SEED	PINEAPPLES/CANNED	PELAGIC/MEALS
/BREAKFAST CEREALS	POPPY SEED	DATES	PELAGIC/PREPARED NES
/INFANT FOOD	POPPY SEED/CAKE	TROPICAL FRUIT FRESH NES	PELAGIC/OFFALS/MEALS
/WAFERS	MELONSEED	/TROPICAL FRUIT DRIED	MARINE NES FRESH WHOLE
/CEREALS PREPARED NES	COTTONSEED	FRUIT FRESH NES	MARINE NES/FROZEN WHOLE
ROOTS AND TUBERS	COTTONSEED/CAKE	/FRUIT DRIED NES	MARINE NES/FILLET
POTATCES	LINSEED	/FRUIT PREPARATIONS NES	MARINE NES/CURED
POTATOES/FLOUR	LINSEED/CAKE	/FLOUR OF FRUIT	MARINE NES/CANNED
POTATOES/STARCH	HEMPSEED	MEAT AND OFFALS	MARINE NES/MEALS
SWEET POTATOES	HEMPSEED/CAKE	CATTLE(NOS)	MARINE NES/PREPARED NES
CASSAVA	OILSEEDS NES	CATTLE(NOS)/BEEF(WGT)	MARINE NES/OFFALS/MEALS
CASSAVA/FLOUR	OILSEEDS NES/CAKE	BEEF/DRIED SALTED	CRUSTACEANS FRESH
CASSAVA/STARCH	/FLOUR MEAL OF OILSEEDS	BEEF/MEAT EXTRACTS	CRUSTACEANS/FROZEN
TARC COCOYAM	VEGETABLES	BEEF/SAUSAGES	CRUSTACEANS/CURED
YAMS	CABBAGES	BEEF/PREPAREATIONS	CRUSTACEANS/CANNED
ROOTS TUBERS NES	ARTICHOKES	CATTLE(NOS)/OFFALS(WGT)	CRUSTACEANS/MEALS
ROOTS TUBERS NES/FLOUR	ASPARAGUS	BUFFALOES(NOS)	CRUSTACEANS/PREPARED NES
ROOTS TUBERS NES/DRIED	LETTUCE	BUFFALOES(NOS)/MEAT (WGT)	MOLLUSCS FRESH
SUGARS AND HONEY	SPINACH	BUFFALOES(NOS)/OFFAL (WGT)	MOLLUSCS/FROZEN
SUGAR CANE	TOMATOES	SHEEP(NOS)	MOLLUSCS/CURED
SUGAR BEET	TOMATOES/TOMATO JUICE	SHEEP(NOS)/MUTTON(WGT)	MOLLUSCS/CANNED
SUGAR CROPS NES	CAULIFLOWER	SHEEP(NOS)/OFFALS (WGT)	MOLLUSCS/MEALS
CANE BEET/SUGAR RAW	PUMPKINS SQUASHES GOURDS	GOATS(NOS)	MOLLUSCS OFFALS/MEALS
SUGAR RAW/REFINED	CUCUMBERS CHERKINS	GOATS(NOS)/MEAT (WGT)	CEPHALOPODS FRESH
/CONFETIONERY	EGGPLANTS	GOATS(NOS)/OFFALS (WGT)	CEPHALOPODS/FROZEN
/SUGARS FLAVOURED	CHILLIES PEPPERS GREEN	PIGS(NOS)	CEPHALOPODS/CURED
SUGAR BEET/PULP	GNICNS SHALLOTS GREEN	PIGS(NOS)/MEAT (WGT)	CEPHALOPODS/CANNED
CANE BEET/MOLASSES	ONIONS DRY	PIGMEAT/BACON HAM	CEPHALOPODS/MEALS
CANE/SUGAR NONCENTRIF	GARLIC	PIGMEAT/SAUSAGES	CEPHALOPODS/OFFALS/MEALS
/SUGARS AND SYRUPS NES	BEANS GREEN	PIGMEAT/PREPAREATIONS	CEPHALOPODS/PREPARED NES
HONEY	PEAS GREEN	PIGS(NOS)/OFFALS (WGT)	
	BREAD BEANS GREEN	CHICKENS(NOS)	
	STRING BEANS	CHICKENS(NOS)/MEAT (WGT)	
	CARROTS	CHICKENMEAT/PREPARED	
	GREEN CORN(MAIZE)		

AQUATIC MAMMALS(NOS)	SHEEP MILK/CHEESE	BUFFALOES(NOS)/FAT(WGT)	PIMENTOES
/AQUATIC MAMMALS MEAT	GOAT MILK/CHEESE	SHEEP(NOS)/FAT(WGT)	VANILLA
/AQUATIC MAMMALS MEALS	OILS AND FATS	GOATS(NOS)/FAT(WGT)	CINNAMON CANELLA
/AQ MAMMALS PREPARED NES	VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS	PIGS(NOS)/FAT(WGT)	CLOVES WHOLE STEMS
/AQ MAMMALS OFFALS/MEALS	RICE BRAN/OIL	PIGFAT/LARD	NUTMEG MACE CARDAMONS
AQUATIC ANIMALS NES	MAIZE/OIL	CHICKENMEAT/FAT	ANISE BADIAN FENNEL
AQUAT ANIMALS NES/CURED	SOYBEANS/OIL	CHICKENFAT/RENDERED FAT	SPICES NES
AQUAT ANIMALS NES/MEALS	GROUNDNUTS SHELLED/OIL	CAMELS(NOS)/FAT(WGT)	
AQ ANIMALS NES/PREP NES	COPRA/COCONUT OIL	/TALLOW	STIMULANTS
AQ ANIMAL NES OFFAL/MEAL	PALM KERNELS/OIL	/ANIMAL OIL AND FAT NES	COFFEE GREEN
AQUATIC PLANTS	/PALM OIL	/PREPARED FATS NES	COFFEE GREEN/ROASTED
AQUATIC PLANTS/DRYED	OLIVES/OIL	/OIL BOILED OXIDIZED ETC	/COFFEE SUBSTITUTES
AQUATIC PLANTS/PREP NES	OLIVE RESIDUES/OIL	/FATS OILS HYDROGENATED	/COFFEE EXTRACTS
MILK	KARITE NUTS/BUTTER	/WOOL GREASE LANOLIN	COCOA BEANS
COWS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	CASTOR BEANS/CIL	/LARD STEARIN LARD OIL	COCOA BEANS/POWDER
COW MILK/EVAPORATED COND	SUNFLOWER SEED/OIL	/DEGRAS	COCOA BEANS/PASTE
COW MILK/DRIED	RAPESEED/OIL	COW MILK/BUTTER	/CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS NES
BUFFALO COWS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	TUNGNLTS/OIL	BUFFALO MILK/GHEE	TEA
EWES(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	SAFFLOWER SEED/CIL	BUFFALO MILK/BUTTER	MATE
SHE GOATS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	SESAME SEED/OIL	SHEEP MILK/BUTTER	TEA NES
SHE CAMELS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	MUSTARD SEED/OIL	FRESHWATER FISH/BODY OIL	HOPS
COW MILK/COW SKIM MILK	POPPY SEED/OIL	DEMERSAL FISH/BODY OIL	CHICORY ROOTS
COW SKIM MILK/CONDENSED	COTTONSEED/OIL	DEMERSAL FISH/LIVER OIL	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
COW SKIM MILK/DRIED	L INSEED/OIL	PELAGIC FISH/BODY OIL	BARLEY MALT/BEER
COW BUTTERMILK/CONDENSED	HEMPSEED/OIL	PELAGIC FISH/LIVER OIL	MAIZE/BEER
COW BUTTERMILK/DRIED	/VEGETABLE OILS NES	MARINE FISH NES/BODY OIL	MILLET/BEER
WHEY/CONDENSED	/MARGARINE SHORTENING	/AQUATIC MAMMALS OIL	SORGHUM/BEER
WHEY/DRYED	COCOA BEANS/BUTTER	SPICES	/FERMENTED BEVERAGES
BUFFALO MILK/SKIM MILK	ANIMAL OILS AND FATS	PEPPER WHITE BLACK	GRAPES/MUST
SHEEP MILK/SKIM MILK	CATTLE(NOS)/FAT(WGT)		GRAPES/WINE
COWMILK/CHEESE			/VERMOUTH WINE APERITIFS
COW SKIM MILK/CHEESE			/DISTILLED ALCOHOL
BUFFALO MILK/CHEESE			

COUNTRY COVERAGE OF CONTINENTS AND ECONOMIC CLASSES AND REGIONSContinentsAFRICA

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rhodesia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Domini an Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, United States.

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

ASIA

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, China, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea, Lao, Lebanon, Macau, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen.

EUROPE

Albania, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

OCEANIA

Australia, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga.

Economic Classes and RegionsClass I : Developed Market Economies

North America : Canada, United States.

Western Europe : Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Oceania : Australia, New Zealand.

Other Developed Market Economies : Israel, Japan, South Africa.

Class II : Developing Market Economies

Africa : Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Empire, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Reunion, Rhodesia, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

Latin America : Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Near East : Afghanistan, Cyprus, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Turkey, Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen.

Far East : Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao, Macau, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak), Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand.

Other Developing Market Economies : Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga.

Class III : Centrally Planned Economies

Asia : China, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Viet Nam.

Europe and USSR : Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary Poland, Romania, USSR.

P E B C A P H T F O O D S U P P L I E S

LSSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

FOOD BALANCE SHEET

USSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

POPULATION 249765
(THOUSANDS)WEIGHT (WGT) THOUSAND METRIC TONS
NUMBERS(NOS) THOUSAND UNITS

YEAR AVERAGE 1972-74

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION INPUT	IM- PORTS OUTPUT	STOCK CHAN- GES	EX- PORTS SUPPLY	DOMES- TIC SUPPLY	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION			PER CAPUT SUPPLY			
						FEED	SEED	MANUFACTURE	WASTE	FOOD	KILO- GRAMS /YEAR	GRAMS
										FOOD USE	NON FOOD USE	NOS
GRAND TOTAL												
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS												
ANIMAL PRODUCTS												
GRAND TOTAL EXCL ALCOHOL												
CEREALS												
WHEAT	93230	8667	-331	4457	97771	3433312335	39102	12000	285	27540	110.3	302.1
WHEAT/FLOUR	39102	28153	299	627	27825							
WHEAT/BRAN	39102	10166			10166	10166						
RICE PADDY	1776				1776		111	1630		36		
RICE PADDY/MILLED	1630	1059	209		100	1168				13	1156	4.6
RICE PADDY/BRAN	1630	163				163	163					
BARLEY	48688	1600	+4249	500	45540	33667	5446	1398	5029			
EARLEY/PEARL	494	321				321				3	318	1.3
BARLEY/MALT	904	696	127			823		823				
PAIZE	11717	4300	+1187	473	14357	11333	650	452	1922			
PAIZE/FLOUR	90	68				68				1	67	.3
MAIZE/STARCH	361	217				217			217			
PAIZE/BRAN	452	158				158	129	29				
MAIZE/CAKE	29	15				15	15					
RYE	11872	700	+954		11617	1000	1371	8115		1131		
RYE/FLOUR	8115	5681			1	5679				57	5623	22.5
RYE/BRAN	8115	2272				2272	2272				61.7	207
CATS	15638	200	+356	29	15453	11200	2217	452	1584			
CATS/ROLLED CATS	452	294				294				3	291	1.2
MILLET	3149		+281	7	2860	1433	86	868	472			
MILLET/FLOUR	868	738				738				7	731	2.9
MILLET/BRAN	868	122				122	122				8.0	30
SORGHUM	122					122	107	3			12	
BUCKWHEAT	1029		-33		1063	615	143	195	110			
BUCKWHEAT/FLOUR	195	156			72	85			2		83	.3
BUCKWHEAT/BRAN	195	37				37	37				.9	3
MIXED GRAIN	173		-3		176	75	21	61	18		48	.2
MIXED GRAIN/FLOUR	61	49				49					.5	2
MIXED GRAIN/BRAN	61	12				12	12					.1
CEREALS NES		11				11	8	2		1		
ROOTS AND TUBERS											235	5.6
POTATOES	89184	430	-5000	25	94589	3087719941	5633	7916	30222	121.0	331.5	235
POTATOES/FLCUR	56	9	16	10	15	15					5.6	.3
SUGARS AND HONEY												441
SUGAR BEET	80471				80471	5481	70185	805				
CANE BEET/SUGAR RAW	70185	8560	2014		10574		10045	529				
SUGAR RAW/REFINED	10045	9242	134	-955	63	10269		104			10164	40.7
/CONFECTIONERY	104	104	2		8	98				98	.4	1.1
CANE BEET/CLASSES	70185	3317			2	3314	3314			196	.8	2.1
HONEY		201			5	196				6		
PULSES											47	3.1
PEAS DRY	87				87	4					.9	.2
PEAS DRY	5851			34	5818	3973	502	293	1050	4.2	11.5	40
LENTILS	65				65	6			55	.2	.6	2
WETCHES	1511				1511	1304	132		76			
LUPINS	485				485	402	59	24				
PULSES NES	92			20	72	14					53	.2
											6	.1
NUTS AND OILSEEDS											26	1.3
CASHEW NUTS		24			24						.1	.3
CHESTNUTS	17				17						1	1
ALMONDS	18	4			22						17	.1
WALNUTS	150	7			157						21	.2
HAZELNUTS FILBERTS	13	17			29						152	.6
ALTS NES	1				1						.1	.1
SOYBEANS	347	334			681	74	459	7	141	.6	1.6	6
SOYBEANS/CAKE	459	374			374	374					.5	.5
GROUNDNUTS/SHELLED		26			26		2		24	.1	.3	1
GROUNDNUTS SHELLED/CAKE	2	1	104		105	105					1	.1
CCCNUTS/COPRA		31			31		31					
COPRA/CAKE	31	11			11	11						
PALM KERNELS		3			3		3					
PALM KERNELS/CAKE	3	1			1	1						
CASTOR BEANS	73				73		3	69				
SUNFLOWER SEED	6406		+400	70	5936	426	5109	1	334	1.3	3.7	10
SUNFLOWER SEED/CAKE	5109	2912		4	2909	2909					.5	.7
RAPESEED		11			11		10					
RAPESEED/CAKE	10	6			6	6						
TUNGNUTS		4			4		4					

FOOD BALANCE SHEET

LSSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

POPULATION 249765
(THOUSANDS)

YEAR AVERAGE 1972-74

WEIGHT (WGT) THOUSAND METRIC TONS
NUMBERS (NOS) THOUSAND UNITS

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION INPUT	IM- PORTS OUTPUT	STOCK CHAN- GES	EX- PORTS TIC SUPPLY	DOMESTIC UTILIZATION				PER CAPUT SUPPLY		
					FEED SEED MANUFACTURE WASTE FOOD			KILO- GRAMS /YEAR	GRAMS	CALO PRO- RIES TEINS NOS GRAMS	FAT GRAMS
					FOOD USE	NON FOOD USE	FOOD USE		GRAMS		
SAFFLOWER SEED		5		5			5				
SAFFLOWER SEED/CAKE	5	3		3	3						
SESAME SEED		6		6			5				
SESAME SEED/CAKE	5	3		3	3						
MUSTARD SEED	91		+11	80	13	66	2				
COTTONSEED	5055		18	5037	506	142	3692	647	51		
COTTONSEED/CAKE	3692	1920	26	1894	1894						
LINSEED	373	7		380	116	260	4				
LINSEED/CAKE	260	164		164	164						
HEMPSEED		16		16	2	13					
HEMPSEED/CAKE	13	9		9	9						
CILSEEDS NES		123		123	13	109	1				
OILSEEDS NES/CAKE	109	65		62	62						
/FLOUR MEAL OF OILSEEDS	66	46		46							
VEGETABLES										54	3.2 .5
CABBAGES		2		2							
CHMATOES		3387	83	3470							
ONIONS DRY		787	39	825							
FEAS GREEN		150		150							
VEGETABLES FRESH NES		19233	85	19318							
/VEGETABLES CANNED			18	18							
/VEGETABLES PRESERVE NES		346		346							
FRUIT										49	.6 .5
BANANAS		13		13							
ORANGES	76	333		409							
TANGERINES MANDARINES		15		15							
LEMONS LIMES		62		62							
GRAPEFRUIT POMELO		2		2							
APPLES		339		339							
FEARS		1		1							
APRICOTS		1		1							
PEACHES NECTARINES		2		2							
PLUMS		7		7							
PLUMS/CHRIED PLUMS		5		5							
GRAPES	3992	49		4041							
GRAPES/MAISINS		44		44							
WATERMELONS		3200		3200							
MANG JES		1		1							
FINEAPPLES		7		7							
DATES		30		30							
FRUIT FRESH NES	7719	14		7733							
/FRUIT DRIED NES		44	11	55							
/FRUIT PREPARATIONS NES		177		177							
MEAT AND OFFALS										336	19.4 28.2
CATTLE(NOS)		35179	100		35279						
CATTLE(NOS)/BEEF(WGT)	35279	5998	161	37	6122						
BEEF/PREPARED			12		12						
EEEF/CANNED	62	49	24	19	54						
SHEEP(NOS)		58117	1204		59321						
SHEEP(NOS)/MUTTON(WGT)	59321	927		927							
GOATS(NOS)		2207	35		2207						
GOATS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)		2207	35		2207						
PIGS(NOS)		65614		65614							
PIGS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)	65614	5342		5342							
FIGMEAT/SAUSAGES	56	56		56							
CHICKENS(NOS)		1008203		1008203							
CHICKENS(NOS)/MEAT(WGT)	1008203	1311	55		1365						
HORSES(NOS)		61	61								
/MEAT NES(WGT)		317		13	304						
MEAT NES/PREPARED	14	14	8	7	14						
Eggs										42	3.4 3.0
HENS(NOS)/EGGS(WGT)		2841	47		2888						
/POULTRY EGGS NES(WGT)		59		59	87						
FISH AND SEAFOOD										54	8.4 1.9
FRESHWATER GIACRCM WHOLE		1287		1287							
FRESHWATER/FROZEN WHOLE	451	451		451							
FRESHWATER/CURED	337	225		225							
FRESHWATER/CANNED	472	284		4	280						
FRESHWATER/MEALS	22	4		4	4						
FRESHWATER/PREPARED NES	5	5		1	3						
DEMERSAL FRESH WHOLE		4483		4483							
CEMEKSA/FROZEN WHOLE	1805	1805		274	1531						
CEMEKSA/FILLET FRCZEN	342	137			137						
DEMERSAL/CURED	165	102			102						

FOOD BALANCE SHEET

LSSR

(INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS AT 14/05/76)

POPULATION 245765
(THOUSANDS)

WEIGHT (WGT) THOUSAND METRIC TONS
NUMBERS (NOS) THOUSAND UNITS

YEAR AVERAGE 1972-74

C O M M O D I T Y	P R O D U C T I O N		I M - P O R T S	S T O C K C H A N - G E S	E X - P O R T S	D O M E S - T I C S U P P L Y	D O M E S T I C U T I L I Z A T I O N			P E R C A P U T			S U P P L Y				
	I N P U T	O U T P U T					F E E D	S E E D	M A N U F A C T U R E	W A S T E	F O O D	K I L O - G R A M S / Y E A R	G R A M S	C A L O R I E S	P R O T E I N S	N O S .	G R A M S
							F O O D U S E	N O N F O O D U S E									
DEMERAL/MEALS	1179	236	4		12	227	227										
PELAGIC FRESH WHOLE		2452				2452		2083			369	1.5	4.1	3	.5	.1	
PELAGIC/FROZEN WHOLE	451	451					451				451	1.8	4.9	4	.6	.2	
PELAGIC/CURED	389	233				14	219				219	.9	2.4	4	.6	.1	
PELAGIC/CANNED	879	545	1		17	529					529	2.1	5.8	11	1.2	.6	
PELAGIC/MEALS	364		73			73	73										
MARINE NES FRESH WHOLE		216				216		216									
MARINE NES/FROZEN WHOLE			18				18					18	.1	.2			
PARINE NES/CURED	216	129				129					129	.5	1.4	2	.5		
CRUSTACEANS FRESH		31				31		31									
CRUSTACEANS/FROZEN	17	17			3	14						14	.1	.2			
CRUSTACEANS/CANNED	14	2		-1	2	1						1					
MOLLUSCS FRESH		42				42						42	.2	.5			
CEPHALOPODS FRESH		26				26						26	.1	.3			
/AQUATIC MAMMALS MEALS		17				17	17										
P I L K															344	18.8	20.2
COWS(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	41741	87267				87267	6029	37158	2618	41462	166.0	454.8	296	15.0	17.3		
COW MILK/EVAPCRATED CCND	1112	395			25	370				370	1.5	4.1	7	.4	.4		
COW MILK/DRIED	1335	176				176				176	.7	1.9	9	.5	.5		
BHESES(NOS)/MILK(WGT)	76800	88				88		88									
SHE GOATS(NCS)/MILK(WGT)	3029	396				396	305	79	12								
COW MILK/COW SKIM MILK	30404	28579				28579	23111	4897	572								
COW SKIM MILK/DRIED	1564	141	24		1	163	163										
COWMILK/CHEESE	4245	531	1		7	525						525	2.1	5.8	23	1.5	1.8
COW SKIM MILK/CHEESE	3333	667				667						667	2.7	7.3	8	1.4	.1
SHEEP MILK/CHEESE	88	22	7			29						29	.1	.3	1	.1	
GOAT MILK/CHEESE	79	20				20						20	.1	.2	1		
O I L S A N D F A T S															341	.1	38.6
V E G E T A B L E O I L S A N D F A T S															175	.1	19.7
MAIZE/OIL	29	11				11						11					
SOYBEANS/GIL	459	78			3	75						75	.3	.8	7		.1
GROUNDNLT'S SHELLLED/OIL	2	1				1						1					.8
COPRA/COCONUT OIL	31	18	7			26											
PALM KERNELS/CIL	3	1				1											
OLIVES/OIL						7	7					7					.1
CASTOR BEANS/CIL	69	25	14		+23	406	1665			827	200	638	2.6	7.3	62		7.0
SUNFLOWER SEED/OIL	5109	2094				40						4					
RAPESEED/OIL	10	4				4											
TUNGNUTS/OIL	4	1	8			8											
SAFFLOWER SEED/OIL	5	2				2											
SESAME SEED/OIL	5	2				2											
MUSTARD SEED/CIL	66	15				15											.2
COTTONSEED/OIL	3692	654		+7	27	621				322		299	1.2	3.3	29		3.3
LINSEED/CIL	260	88	25			114				6	108						
HEMPSEED/OIL	13	3				3						3					
/VEGETABLE OILS NES	109	32	2			33						33					
COCOA BEANS/BUTTER			11			11											.1
/MARGARINE SHORTENING	827	910				2	908										.1
A N I M A L O I L S A N D F A T S															167	.1	18.8
/TALLOW		312	11		11	311											
PIGFAT/LARD	921	737	1	+3	100	635											
COW MILK/BUTTER	30404	1295	82	+23	17	1337											
DEMERAL FISH/BODY OIL		60				60											
/AGLATIC MAMMALS OIL		70			8	62	62										
S P I C E S															3	.1	.1
PEPPER WHITE BLACK			10			10						10					
FIMENTOES		94	2			96						96	.4	1.1	3	.1	.1
SPICES NES			2			2						2					
S T I M U L A N T S															8	.3	.7
COFFEE GREEN			40	-3		44						44	.2	.5			
COCOA BEANS			131	-5		136						136	.5	1.5	7	.2	.7
TEA		76	45		13	108						108	.4	1.2			
HOPS		10				10						10					
A L C O H O L I C B E V E R A G E S															102	.2	
EARLEY MALT/BEER	623	5056	33			5088						5088	20.4	55.8	28		.2
GRAPES/WINE	3293	2420	741		40	3121						3121	12.5	34.2	23		
/DISTILLED ALCOHOL	5577	1562	41		17	1585						1585	6.3	17.4	51		